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SUFFRAGETTES.



UFFRAGETTE is an English word. It means a woman who believes in aggressive measures to assert her claims to vote, to be a member of Parliament, to be a judge and jury and everything else which only men are now. Besides which she proposes to continue to be everything which women are now.

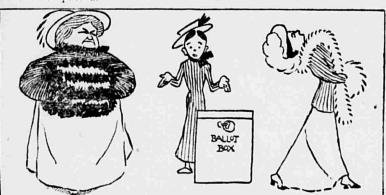
In London the suffragettes take pride in making martyrs of themselves. They undertook to invade Parliament, something which Eng-

lish men are not allowed to do. They went to the police courts and protested against men magistrates trying and sentencing female offenders. They will not pay taxes on the property they own. Several of them succeeded in being sentenced to jail for their disturbances.

Now a committee of suffragettes has come to the United States to exhort American women to throw off their thraldom to men.

The laws of Great Britain do make a number of distinctions between women and men. A man can get a divorce on grounds which are not open to women. An Englishman may beat his wife and, providing he does it moderately and for her own needful discipline, she cannot secure counsel fees and alimony.

There were women suffragists in the United States long before the word suffragette was coined in England. A woman suffragist is one who believes that women should be allowed to vote. Both men and women are women suffragists, quite likely more men than women. For at the hearings in Albany on the perennial bill to allow women to vote there are regularly more women appearing in opposition than in favor and more petitions signed by women asking that the bill be defeated than that it should be passed.



What neither suffragettes nor women suffragists seem to understand that keeps the minority of women who think they would like to vote from voting is that the majority of women are opposed to it.

The suffragettes are having the same experience in England that the fentile women suffragists have had in the United States. They find that their sister women refuse to be aroused, and that they have more men than women sympathizers.

If the question were left to men, the majority, if they regarded the whole question selfishly, would favor the abolition of all sex distinctions wherever they occur in law.

Why when a woman sues for divorce should she receive alimony and counsel fees, and why when he sues her for divorce should he be compelled to pay her alimony and counsel fees? Why should not the same rule work both ways?

Why should a husband be Liable for his wife's debts in addition to his own, while she is liable neither for his nor hers unless she distinctly charges her separate estate?

Why should juries where men and women participate in the same crime convict a man and acquit a woman? Why should judges impose heavier sentences upon men than women? How many men there are who would welcome a

jury of women to pass upon breach of promise, divorce, separation and the many other lawsuits where man is on one side and woman on the other.

ceive more of a welcome from the men than from the women of the United States.

Letters from the People.

"What's a Good Name for Them?" | schools. I consider this very proper To the Editor of The Evening World:

Will some one tell me what is a good cent years I have observed with regret name for the fellows that walk along a growing tendency among our school Seventh avenue every night, above One children to disrespect for all authority. Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, with home and school, and this unfortuntheir trousers-legs turned up and wear- ately is attributed in many instances ing low tan shoes? Maybe they think by parents to a spirit of freedom which they are handsome chaps, but, oh, such every American child inherits or is a crowd! I would like to hear from supposed to be imbued with. Disorder

"How Much?"

To the Editor of The Evening World:

A man went to three stores. He said to the first clerk: "If you will give me as much money as I have I will spend \$3 here." The clerk of the first gave it to him. The second did the same: t.en the third. Then the man had nothing left. How much did he have when he left. How much did he have when he went to the first store, readers? L.

went to the first store, readers? L.

Difference is Five Hours.

How Fast Can He Rowt To the Editor of The Evening World: of 5 miles per hour. How long would the difference in time is three hours and

It take him, readers, to row the same twenty minutes. B says the difference distance "with" the current? J. J. W. Corporal Punishment. To the Editor of The Evening World:

other persons who have been annoyed and disrespect of authority are the ouths. GIRL: and disrespect of authority are the greatest obstacles an ambitious and

Difference Is Five Hours. To the Editor of The Evening World: A man rows 40 miles in 4½ hours A maintains that as the distance from against a current running at the rate New York to London is about 3,000 miles

HUGH FRAWLEIGH. In the World Almanac. I see that a committee of the Board To the Editor of The Evening World:

of Education is about to recommend Where can I find the size of the varithe restoration of the rod in our public ous countries' standing armies? T. G.

in time is five hours. Which is correct?

The Day of Rest.

By Maurice Ketten.



is that women will vote whenever they want to vote. The real thing Mr. Jarr Can't Tell a Lie So Soon After Washington's Birthday; He Tells Mrs. Jarr the Truth—"For Once"—About Staying Out.

By Roy L. McCardell.

things for us in McGibney's place, would you?" "Certainly not!" said Mr. Jarr, with cheerful alacrity. "Certainly not! I'm only too glad to help out any time

in that way." "It's very nice of you, and I won't forget it," boss, as he moved away.

forget to tell the cashier to slip me an extra ten or twenty, after putting all of McGibney's extra work on Fifteen minutes later another train can me! As if I didn't do more now than any three men in this office, as it is!"

When he went out to luncheon he called up Mrs. Jarr on the 'phone. "Say," he said, "I won't be home till late to-night." "Well, that's nothing new!" came back the voice of Mrs. Jarr over the

vire, "but it's kind of you to post me; it's more than you generally do!" this extra work shoved upon me—and I won't get a cent for it—without you commencing that old talk. I'm always the goat! There's a dozen fellows at the office who don't do a single tap the whole down to the office who don't do a single tap the whole down to the who the office who don't do a single tap the whole day long! But who gets this extra work? I, the old slave, the easy mark, the good thing, Patsy Boliver

"You tell it well," answered Mrs. Jarr over the telephone, "but you must admit that I've heard such things before." "Would I tell a lie so soon after Washington's Birthday?" asked Mr. Jarr. "You know I wouldn't. Now, I'll tell you what, I'll be working at the office

on McGibney's accounts till after midnight, and if you have the least doubt that I'm not there, call me up on the telephone."
"Oh, I believe you," said Mrs. Jarr, in a tone that was not very cordial.

and the sick man's. At about I A. M. he was all through, and, feeling tired and faint, sought out a restaurant and ate a brace of chops, washed down

with several mugs of ale. Then he took the subway. In six stations he was fast asleep and oblivious to all things until he felt a heavy hand shaking him. "Hey, youse!" said a hoarse voice. "Beat it!"

said the tipped the guard, stayed in the cars and been switched to the other track. As it was he had to climb down a long steep flight of stairs-for the subway is high "Oh, you won't forget it, won't you!" uttered Mr. Jarr up in the air at its Lenox avenue terminal—walk under the structure and climb to himself. "But I'll tell you what you will forget! You'll another flight of stairs and then wait in the cold for another train to come in

> Fifteen minutes later another train came. Mr. Jarr got aboard, cuddled up, went to sleep again and was awakened by the words:

"Get out here, you big rummy!"

"Where am I?" gasped Mr. Jarr, "Borough Hall station, Brooklyn," said the guard in reply, "and youse musta had the prize packitch wit' yer, for de way you called home de hogs when youse taught youse was in de hay soitin'ly shows youse is a good old rum?" "A what?" asked Mr. Jarr.

just at daybreak. "Now," exclaimed Mrs. Jarr, who sat up fully awake as he came in. "Now, I suppose you are going to tell me you worked all night on the books and was so tired that you fell asleep in the subway and was carried past your station?" "No, my dear," said Mr. Jarr solemnly. "What's the use? I give up. I

went out with the boys last night, had a stag racket at the club and we kept it up till daylight. Whooppee! But I've had a good time!" Well, I'm glad to see you tell the truth for once," said Mrs. Jarr, "but So all day long, and far into the night, Mr. Jarr toiled, doing his own work why didn't you say it that way when you telephoned me?"

who stayed with him the return trip, was awakened at his station and got home

EFORE going further into the story of our war with Spain it will be interesting to recall how and where the naval and military forces of both nations were situated at the time and what preparations for defense and attack were made on each side.

The United States regular army at the beginning of 1898 contained only 25,706 enlisted men and 2,116 officers. That of Spain numbered 352, 197. President McKinley's call for 125,000 volunteers, however, met with quick response, thus vastly strengthening Uncle Sam's land forces. The chief points of mobilization for the regular army and volunteers were at Chickamauga, Ga., and Tampa, Fla.

The nominal sea force of the United States consisted of five battle-ships, fifteen armored or protected cruisers, twenty-one unprotected cruisers and gunboats, six monitors and seven other craft, making a total of fifty-four vessels. That of Spain was one battle-ship, eleven armored or protected cruisers, nine unprotected cruisers and gunboats, two monitors and 118 other (mostly smaller) craft. The Spanish total was thus 136 vessels, eighty-four of which were merely undersized gunboats. While the United States Navy was in a state of high preparation, that of Spain was more or less demoralized, with many of its ships little better than floating heaps of rusty metal. In cruisers and battle-ships Spain was wofully inferior. At the call to arms our navy was strengthened by many "converted" steamers

A Naval Con-

Nor did the overwhelming numerical superfority of the Spanish army count for as much as it might. For the war promised to be largely one of naval engagements. As no less an authority than Capt. Mahan said of it: "A million of the best soldiers would have been powerless in face of hostile control of the sea."

The United States could not hope to land troops successfully in Cuba without first gaining control of the surrounding waters. Nor could Spain nor the Spanish possessions in the Philippine Islands be invaded until mastery should be won over the adjacent seas. Bombardments could easily be made, but no permanent force landed without such control. It was thus necessary to destroy as much of Spain's navy as possible before pursuing a campaign of army conquest to any great

Following the example promptly set by Great Britain, all the European Powers except Germany, issued proclamations of neutrality, thus insuring the combatants against outside interference or international complications. A fleet under Commodore George Dewey had been rushed to Hong Kong in expectation of war. On April 25 this brave squadron was ordered the Philippines, where an important section of Spain's navy protected

Similarly on April 30 a strong Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera. eft the Cape Verde Islands and hurried to the defense of Cuba. On the Cervera squadron Spain relied for her most important naval operations.

Like players in a chess game, both nations proceeded to guard their

weak points and to manoeuvre for the overcoming of the enemy's. Rear Admiral Sampson on April 22 satled with a large fleet to carry out President McKinley's orders as to blockading Cuba's ports. Sampson wished to attack Havana at once. But the Navy Department, not knowing when Cervera might appear in West Indian waters, would not let the American Admiral risk crippling his battle-ships and cruisers from the Spanish shore batteries and thus leave the blockaders too weak to cope with the squadron

Nevertheless, Sampson almost at the outset of his cruise was to see service and to fire some of the first shots of the war. On April 27 he arrived off the fortified Cuban seaport of Matanzas. He knew there were Spanish patteries protecting the place, and determined not only to locate these bateries and learn their exact strength, but to prevent, if possible, the buildng of any new forts there. So the cruisers New York and Cincinnati and the monitor Puritan dashed into Matanzas Bay and

Off Matanzas.

began blazing away at a line of breastworks that had just been erected. The Spanish batteries returned the bombardment.

The three American ships fired eighty-six shots, the Spaniards replying with only twelve. Not one of the Yankee vessels was hit, nor a man killed. The only loss of life from the warships' volleys occurred when one of their eighty-six shots struck and killed a Spanish army mule. While the little bombardment was in progress a Cuban force took advantage of the confusion to try a rear attack on the city. The Cubans were easily chased away, and lost twenty men before they got safely out of range again.

Thus ended the first episode of the Spanish-American war. The waste of artillery and the one dead mule tickled the American people's sense of humor. But directly on the heels of the Matanzas affair followed startling news that thrilled the whole nation to wildest enthusiasm,

Man's Place in the Universe.

By Sir Oliver Lodge.

"Where am I?" asked Mr. Jarr in sleepy-eyed confusion.

"At Bronx Park, change cars for the Monkey House!" was the reply.

"Gee, I was so tired I fell asleep," said Mr. Jarr, and he bundled out of the train as it came into the station platform. Then he noticed that he might have tipped the guard, stayed in the cars and been switched to the other track. As it masses and to inhabited worlds-from chaos to cosmos; a struggle upward of the universe; from something lower and disorganized to something higher and organ-

> As to how life originates on these planets science is ignorant at present. It is an entire mystery. I would not have you build too much on that. I do not think it will always remain a mystery, nor would I have a theologian shaken in his views if science should discover something about the nature and origin of life. I want you to realize that this process of evolution is not a process which negatives or excludes the idea of divine activity. It is, I venture to say, a revelation to us of the manner of divine activity. It is the way the Deity works.

> The attempt to show that evolution is unguided-that it is the result of abso lute change-fails. What is pointed to is not unguided random change, but guided change. The other could not be done in time.

> What we have to realize in regard to our place in the universe is that we are intelligent, helpful and active parts of the cosmic scheme. We are among the agents of the Creator. One of the most helpful Meas is co-operation-helping one another. Co-operation-this in a new and stimulating sense-co-operation with the Divinity himself.

A Black Cat for Breakfast.

By Thomas A. Janvier.

ITHOUT much expecting that enything would come of it, I said that T should be very glad to have Squib sent up with our breakfast, explaining that petting a cat, and especially a black cat, gave a bright start to the darkest morning, and pointing out that the mornings just then-toward the end of November-were the darkest and dismalest of all the English year. I have my doubts as to the complete understanding of my explanation, but the essential fact was clear that—as no doubt they expressed it—the gentleman wanted to play with the cat, and his infantile folly, of course, was nobody's business but his own. And so my order for a cat for breakfast was treated precisely as would have been treated my order for buttered toast or eggs and bacon—excepting only that my cat came upstairs in the maid servant's arms and went down again or his own little black legs, instead of coming and going on a tray. Thereafter when we came down to breakfast we found Squib engagingly stretched out on the hearth rug before the fire in our sitting room, a truly heart warming little black object, and all the more heart warming because of his glad eagerness to purr out to us his little morning song of love.-Harper's Magazine.

"Mr. Dooley" on Philosophers.

By P. Finley Dunn.

HAT is 'a philosopher, says ye? A philosopher, Hinnissy, is a man that is thryin' to make a livin' be thinkin' about things that no man can think about without th' top iv his head blowin' off. It's a good thing they have an exhaust valve. If they cudden't talk they'd surely explode with gr-reat damage to surroundin' thought. But, thank the Lord, whin they get to a point whin they can think no longer without crackin', they blow out in pothry. Pothry is a kind iv headache cure f'r a philosopher. "What is instinct? It is th' nachral tendency iv wan whin filled with dismay to turn from his wife."-From the American Magazine,

The Most Dangerous Fish.

HE shark and the octopus are usually looked upon as the niest dangerous among the denizens of the deep, but it appears that fishermen who fre-

quent tropical waters have a much greater fear of the devilfish, the green moray and the swordfish. There seems to be unanimity of opinion that the shark and the octopus will not attack a boat, while the others which have been mentioned will. And, moreover, the attacks of the devilfish, the moray and the swordfish are a great deal more terrific than those of the shark and the octopus. The devilfish is a large ray which infests the warm waters of the Atlantic. It attains a weight of a ton and a half, has horrible looking teeth and a barbed, poison holding spike in its tail which it uses with tremendous effect when it assails a party in a boat. The green moray is to be met with off the coast of Benmuda. It resembles a conger cel, but is green in color. The moray is reckened the most savage inhabitant of any water.

These are a few of the reasons why crusading suffragettes will remore of a welcome from the men than from the women of the COME WITH ME-I WILL SHOW YOU A MORE SENTIMENTAL TYPE OF SCULPTURE SEE YOU ARE FOND OF SCULPTURE. I ADMIRE THAT'S THE PLACE FOR ME! THERE OUGHT TO BE SOME NICE MEN THERE

